Squashes, Mellons, Cucumbers, Potatoes; besides Peaches, Rasberries, and Strawberries, which their Woods abound in. *Indians* seldom plant Corn enough to last them the Year round, yet in some Measure they supply that Want by their Autum-Collection of black Walnuts, Hiccory Nuts, Chinkapins and Acorns, which they lay up for Winter-Store; from these they press wholesome Oyl, particularly from the Acorns of the Live Oak. The Kernels also of these Nuts and Acorns being beat in a Mortar to a Paste, serves to thicken and enrich their Broaths.

Besides roasting and boiling, they *barbacue* most of the Flesh of the larger Animals, such as Buffello's, Bear and Deer; this is performed very gradually, over a slow clear Fire, upon a large wooden Gridiron, raised two Feet above the Fire. By this Method of curing Venison it will keep good five or six Weeks, and by its being deveined of the Bone, and cut into portable Pieces, adapts it to their Use, for the more easy Conveyance of it from their hunting Quarters to their Habitations. Fish is also thus preserved for the better Conveyance of it from the Maritim to the inland Countries. The manner of their roasting is by thrusting Sticks through Pieces of Meat, sticking them round the Fire, and often turning them. At their Festivals they make some compound Dishes, which, as I have often partook of, the following may serve as a Specimen of their Cookery. They stew the Lean of Venison till little Liquor remains, which is supplied with Marrow out of the Deer's Bones; to which is added, the milky Pulp of *Maiz* before it hardens. It is common with some Nations at great Entertainments, to boyl Bear, Deer, Panther, or other Animals, together in the same Pot; they take out the Bones, and serve up the Meat by itself, then they stew the Bones over again in the same Liquor, adding thereto Purslain and Squashes, and thicken it with the tender Grain of *Maiz*, this is a lushious Soup. A Fawn cut out of the Deer's Belly, and boiled in its natural Bag, is a Dish in great Esteem with them. The Pigeons, described *p.* 23. Vol. I. afford them some Years great Plenty of Oyl, which they preserve for Winter-Use; this and sometimes Bears-Fat they eat with Bread, with it they also supply the Want of Fat in wild Turkys, which in some Winters become very lean by being deprived of their Food by the numerous Flights of the migratory Pigeons devouring the Acorns, and other Mast. Oil drawn from Nuts and Acorns have also their peculiar Uses in Cookery. *Indians* (as has been before said) are often without Corn, (and from the same negligent Principle) when they have it, they are often without Bread, contenting themselves with eating the Grain whole, after being softned by boiling it with their Meat. They thicken their Broths with *Roccathomony*, which is indeed, for that Purpose, much preferable to Oatmeal or *French* Barley. Peaches they dry in the Sun for Winter-Use, and bake them in the Form of Loaves. *Plisshimons*, Whorts, and some other Fruit and wild Berries they also preserve for Winter, using them in their Soups and other ways. *Indians* also eat the Earth-Nuts, which they call *Tuccaho*. Turkys, Hares, Squirrels, with other smaller Animals, they roast with the Guts in their Bellies; they use instead of Salt Wood-Ashes; yet I have seen amongst the *Chigasaws* very sharp Salt in crystalline Lumps, which they told me was made of a Grass growing on Rocks in fresh Rivers. *Indians* eat no raw Sallets, and have an Aversion to Pepper and Mustard. Victuals are common throughout the whole Kindred, and often to the whole Town, especially when they are in hunting Quarters, then they all fare alike, whoever of them kills the Game.

They have no Fence to part one another's Lots in their Corn-fields, every Man knows his own, and it scarce ever happens that they rob one another of so much as an Ear of Corn, which if any is found to do, the Thief is sentenced by the Elders to work or plant for him that was robbed, till he is recompenced for all the Damage he has suffered in his Corn-field: yet they make no Scruple to rob the *English*, having been taught this Lesson by the latter. They are very kind and charitable to one another, but more especially to those of their own Nation, for if any one of them have suffered Loss by Fire or otherwise, they make a general Collection for him, every one contributing to his Loss in proportion to his Abilities.

Of the Habitations *of the* Indians.

THE *Wigwams*, or Cabbins of the *Indians* are generally either circular or oval, having but one Floor, but of various Dimensions, some containing a single Family, others four or five Families, but of the same Kindred. In building their Fabricks they stick into the Ground, at about four or five Feet asunder, very long pliant Poles, bending their Tops, and tying them together with Bark; then they brace them together with other Poles to strengthen them, afterwards covering them all over, both Roof and Sides, with Bark, particularly that of sweet Gum, Cypres, and Cedar, so that they are warm and tight, and will keep firm against all Weathers. In the Top of the Roof is left a Hole to let out the Smoak, under which, in the middle of the Cabbin, is their Fire; in the Sides is left a Hole or two for Light, and a Door at one End; round the Cabbin are fixed to the Walls broad Benches of split Cane, laying thereon Matts or Skins, on which they sleep. Their State-Cabbins, for the Reception of Embassadors, and other publick Transactions, are built with greater Magnificence, being loftier, and of far larger Dimensions, the Inside being hung with Matts of Rushes or Cane, as is also the *Wigwam* of the King, and some others of prime Note.

They have also Houses for the Summer, which are built more open and airy, which in sultry Weather they sleep in. A Town of *Totero Indians*, seated on *Mehérin* River, is built with strong Posts or Trees drove into the Ground close to one another, the Interstices being stopt up with Moss, and covered with the Bark of the sweet Gum-Tree; from two of which Trees, being breaw'd of their Bark, I gathered more than my Hat full of the fragrant Rosin that trickles from between the Bark and the Wood, and by the Heat of the Sun condenses to a Resemblance of transparent Amber.

Of their Arts *and* Manufactures.

ARTS amongst the *Indians* are confined to a very narrow Compass, the Business of their Lives being War and Hunting, they trouble themselves with little else, deeming it ignominious for a *Coccorous*, that is, a War-Captain, or good Hunter, to do mechanick Works, except what relates to War or Hunting, the rest they leave to the Women and forry Hunters. Their *Canoes* are made of Pine or Tulip Trees, which (before they had the Use of *English* Tools) they burned hollow, scraping and chipping them with Oyster-shells and Stone-Hatchets. Their Matts are neatly made of Rushes, and serve them to lie on and hang their Cabbins with; they also make very pretty Baskets of Rushes and Silk-grass, dy'd of various Colours and Figures, which are made by the *Indians* of *Virginia*, and those inhabiting further North. But the Baskets made by the more Southern *Indians*, particularly the *Choctaughs* and *Chigasaws*, are exceeding neat and strong, and is one of their Master-pieces in Mechanicks. These are made of Cane in different Forms and Sizes, and beautifully dy'd black and red, with various Figures; many of them are so close wrought that they will hold Water, and are frequently used by the *Indians* for the Purposes that Bowls and Dishes are put to. But that which they are more especially useful for to the *English* Inhabitants is for *Portmantuas*, which being made in that Form are as commodious, and will keep out Wet as well as any made of Leather. The Principal of their Cloath-Manufacture is made of the inner Bark of the wild Mulberry, of which the Women make for themselves Petticoats and other Habits. This Cloth, as well as their Baskets, is likewise adorned with Figures of Animals reprefented in Colours; its Substance and Durableness recommends it for Floor and Table-Carpets. Of the Hair of Buffelo's, and sometimes that of *Rackoons*, they make Garters and Sashes, which they die black and red; the fleshy Sides of the Deer-skins and other Skins which they wear, are painted black, red and yellow, which in Winter they wear on the out-side, the hairy Side being next their Skins. Those who are not good Hunters dress Skins, make Bowls, Dishes, Spoons, Tobacco-Pipes, with other domestick Implements. The Bowls of their Tobacco-Pipes are whimsically, tho' very neatly made, and polished, of black, white, green, red, and gray Marble, to which they fix a Reed of a convenient Length. These Manufactures are usually transported to some remote Nations, who having greater Plenty of Deer and other Game, our neighbouring *Indians* barter these Commodities for their raw Hides with the Hair on, which are brought Home and dressed by the sorry Hunters. The Method of dressing their Skins is by soaking them in Deer's Brains tempered with Water, scraping them with an Oyster-shell till they become soft and pliable. *Maiz*, when young, and beat to a Pulp, will effect the same as the Brains; then they cure them with Smoak, which is performed by digging a Hole in the Earth, arching it over with Hoop-sticks, over which the Skin is laid, and under that is kindled a slow Fire, which is continued till it is smoaked enough.

Before the Introduction of Fire-Arms amongst the *American Indians*, (though Hunting was their principal Employment) they made no other Use of the Skins of Deer, and other Beasts, than to cloath themselves, their Carcasses, for Food, probably, then being of as much Value to them as the Skins; but as they now barter the Skins to the *Europeans* for other Cloathing and Utensils they were before unacquainted with, so the Use of Guns has enabled them to slaughter far greater Numbers of Deer and other Animals than they did with their primitive Bows and Arrows. This Destruction of Deer and other Animals being chiefly for the Sake of their Skins, a small Part of the Venison they kill suffices them; the Remainder is left to rot, or becomes a Prey to the Wolves, Panthers, and other voracious

Of their Hunting.

Des *Arts* & *Manufactures* des *Indiens.*

LES arts sont extrêmement bornés chez les Indiens: *Comme la guerre & la chasse sont l'emploi de toute leur vie, ils ne s'embarassent guére d'autre chose; & ils trouvent qu'il est honteux à un Coccorous, c'est à dire un capitaine ou à un bon chasseur de travailler de ses mains, à moins que ce ne soit pour des choses qui ont du rapport à la guerre ou à la chasse: laissant le reste à faire aux femmes & aux mauvais chasseurs. Leurs canots sont de bois de pin ou d'arbre à tulipes; avant qu'ils se servissent des outils Anglois, ils les creusoient avec le feu, les grattant & les rabotant avec des écailles d'huitres & des haches de pierre. Leurs nattes sont très proprement faites de jonc: ils couchent dessus, & en attapissent leurs cabanes. Ils font aussi de très jolis paniers avec du jonc & de l'herbe à soye teints en diverses couleurs, & de figures variées: C'est l'ouvrage des Indiens de Virginie & de ceux qui habitent plus avant dans le nord: Mais les paniers faits par les* Indiens *les plus méridionaux, sur tout par les* Choctaughs *& les* Chigalaws, *sont extrêmement propres & forts, & un de leurs chef-d'oeuvres en fait de metiers. Ils sont faits de canne, de formes & de grandeurs différentes, & magnifiquement teints en noir & en rouge, avec diverses figures. Plusieurs sont travaillés si serré, qu'ils peuvent retenir l'eau; & sont souvent employés par les* Indiens *aux usages où l'on a coûtume les jattes & les plats. Mais la grande utilité que les* Anglois *en retirent c'est de s'en servir comme de portemanteaux: quand on leur en donne la forme, ils sont aussi commodes & écartent l'humidité aussi seurement qu'aucune male de cuir. L'étoffe dont ils ont le plus de manufactures, qu'ils portent, sont teints en noir, en rouge, & en jaune; En hiver ils les portent à nud, ayant le côté velu sur leur chair. Ceux qui sont mauvais chasseurs, apprêtent les peaux, & font des écuelles, des plats, des cueillers, des pipes à fumer, & d'autres utenciles domestiques. Les fourneaux de leurs pipes sont d'une forme bizarre, mais très délicate; ils sont bien polis, & de marbre noir, blanc, verd, rouge, ou gris. On y attache un roseau de longueur convenable. On porte ordinairement ces manufactures à des nations éloignées, qui ont des daims & d'autres animaux en plus grande abondance que les* Indiens *nos voisins. Ceux-ci échangent ces denrées contre leurs cuirs crus & garnis de poil. Ils rapportent ces cuirs chez eux & les font apprêter par les mauvais chasseurs. On prepare ces peaux en les trempant dans de la cervelle de daim delayée dans de l'eau, & en les grattant avec des écailles d'huitres, jusqu'à ce qu'elles soient souples & douces. Du lait d'Inde encore jeune & battu en bouillie, produit le même effet que la cervelle de daim. On assaisonne en fumée ces cuirs à la fumée: & pour cet effet, on fait un trou en terre; on forme au dessus de ce trou une voute avec des bâtons de cercle sur les quels on étend une peau. On fait sous cette peau un feu lent, qu'on entretient jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit suffisamment fumée.*

Quoique la chasse fût la principale occupation des Indiens *d'Amérique avant l'introduction des armes à feu parmi eux, ils n'employoient les peaux de daim & d'autres animaux qu'à s'habiller, leur chair étant alors selon toutes les apparences aussi utile aux* Indiens *qui s'en nourrissoient, que leurs dépouilles dont ils se couvroient. Mais aujourd'hui qu'ils échangent ces peaux pour d'autres habillements que les Européens leur apportent, & pour des utenciles qu'ils ne connoissoient pas auparavant, l'usage des fusils les a mis en état de tuer un bien plus grand nombre de daims & d'autres animaux qu'ils ne faisoient avec leurs arcs & leurs fleches d'autrefois. Comme leur grand but en détruisant tant d'animaux & de bêtes sauvages, est de s'en procurer la peau; Une petite partie de la venaison qu'ils tuent leur suffit; & ils en laissent pourrir le reste, qui autrement devient la proie*

Ils les couvrent ensuite, tant sur le toit que sur les côtés, d'écorces d'arbres; sur tout de celles de l'arbre à gomme odoriferente Vol. II. p. 63. du cyprès, & du cédre; de sorte qu'elles sont chaudes, compactes, & de résistance contre toutes sortes de tems. On laisse au haut du toit un trou pour lever presque le jour, & l'on pratique une porte à une des extrémités. On place en dedans & tout autour de la cabane contre le mur de larges bancs faits de canne, & on y etend des nates ou des peaux, sur les quelles ils dorment. Leurs cabanes de parade, destinées pour recevoir les ambassadeurs, & pour d'autres affaires publiques, sont bâties plus magnifiquement, & infiniment plus grandes. Le dedans en est tendu de nattes de jonc ou de canne, comme sont aussi les cabanes du Roi & de quelques autres personnes de la première distinction.

*Ils ont aussi pour l'été des maisons plus ouvertes & plus aérées, où ils couchent quand le chaud est étouffant. Il y a sur la riviére Méhérin, une ville d'*Indiens *de Totero, qui est bâtie de gros poteaux, ou d'arbres enfoncés dans la terre & mis l'un contre l'autre: Les interstices en sont bouchés avec de la mousse, & couverts d'écorce de l'arbre à gomme odoriferente. Je recueillis un jour sur deux de ces arbres qui étoient depouillés de leur écorce, plus que mon plein chapeau de la gomme odoriferente qui coule d'entre l'écorce & le bois. La chaleur du soleil la condense, & elle ressemble alors à de l'ambre transparent.*